

# Department of Defense Personnel Recovery Update

January - June 2000

Issue 9

## DoD PERSONNEL RECOVERY CONFERENCE KICKS OFF NEW FORMAT FOR 2001

By COL Mel Richmond  
(DPMO)

The Defense POW/Missing Personnel Office (DPMO) will chair the fourth annual DOD Personnel Recovery Conference at the Hyatt Regency Crystal City Hotel, Arlington, Virginia, January 22-24, 2001. Analytic Services, Incorporated (ANSER) will host the conference in coordination with the National Defense Industrial Association (NDIA).

DPMO has hosted this event since the inaugural conference at the U.S. Army War College in 1997. The conferences have proven extremely useful in advancing the awareness of personnel recovery throughout the Department, and have resulted in numerous new initiatives that have enhanced the Department's ability to recover isolated personnel. Some of these initiatives include: 1) formation of an intelligence community personnel recovery coordinating group; 2) formation of a personnel recovery technology working group; 3) commencement of a major mission area analysis for the personnel recovery function; 4) advocacy to combine the various personnel recovery focused organizations into a single jointly manned agency, the Joint

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## Message from the DASD Robert L. Jones

The past six months have been extremely busy for us all. Most gratifying to me have been my visits to the field to observe your activities. From Desert Rescue at Fallon Naval Air Station, Nevada, to SERE training at Naval Air Station Brunswick, Maine, to the International Search and Rescue Conference 2000 held in Brighton, United Kingdom, it is obvious that training is rigorous, standards are high, new ideas are flourishing, and you, the warfighter, are performing extraordinarily to ensure our warriors "Return with Honor."

We at DPMO have literally spanned the globe in an effort to check the pulse of the personnel recovery community. Our personnel recovery mission area analysis team continues to press its data gathering effort. To date they have visited all the combatant commands and will visit United States Forces Korea in early July. I am extremely grateful for the cooperation all of you have shown the DPMO/ANSER team as they work to make the system better for all of us. We envision this study as not just a DPMO effort, but one that will be of benefit to the entire recovery community. I welcome your ideas and input into the study and hope you will be candid in your discussions with our team. We are still on track for ANSER to deliver the report on time in late October of this year.

Equally challenging has been the exhaustive efforts of the Institute for Defense Analysis in studying the impact operating in a coalition environment has on the ability of the combatant commander to execute recovery operations. They have concentrated their efforts in NATO using Kosovo as a case study, but have visited numerous offices and other combatant commands to develop the full picture facing commands as they integrate our allies and coalition partners into their personnel recovery plans — no easy task.

Fielding of the CSEL continues to challenge us. When we recently asked VEGA 31, the F-117 pilot shot down over Serbia, what single piece of survival gear he wished he had during his ordeal, his answer was swift, "A STU-III telephone." It is critical that we get secure, two-way communications capability in the hands of those going into harm's way as quickly as possible. Though we haven't had much luck accelerating the fielding of the CSEL, we have raised the visibility of the program in DoD, examined some

new fielding alternatives, as well as looked at interim system possibilities until the CSEL finally gets into your hands. I don't want to raise your expectations, but rest assured, it is my highest priority and we are working the issue.

We have also been turning over rocks in the area of high-risk-of-capture training. I recently hosted a meeting to examine the challenge of providing SERE training to DoD civilians and emergency essential contract personnel.

This is an interesting challenge and one for which we have a strong moral obligation to effectively prepare our civilian workforce. We are working closely with JPRA, the Services, and the Joint Staff to develop a training program for civilians and to draft a DoD civilian/contractor Code of Behavior along the lines of the uniformed personnel's Code of Conduct to help guide their behavior should they become captured.

As with each of you, there is a lot on our plate. Feel free to contact us when you need help or have an idea as to how we can improve our recovery capability. Let us know when an activity is occurring in your area that I would benefit from observing. As my travel schedule permits, I will try to get out to see you. Keep up the good work and thanks again for all you do.



## DESERT RESCUE VIII

By LT Julie Ripley  
NSAWC PAO

Over 25 units from the Navy, Marine Corps, Army and Air Force came together from February 8-18, 2000 at NAS Fallon, Nevada for the annual Joint Combat Search and Rescue (CSAR) exercise DESERT RESCUE VIII. DESERT RESCUE is a dedicated CSAR exercise hosted by the Naval Strike and Air Warfare Center since 1991. Seeking to improve on the lack of joint CSAR training and doctrine during the long Cold Peace that existed prior to DESERT STORM, DESERT RESCUE was founded to bring the services CSAR specialists together to exchange ideas and execute tactics.

The Naval Strike and Air Warfare Center (NSAWC), whose wide spectrum of characters includes Navy Combat Search and Rescue tactics and training, provided what was referred to by participating Air Force units as "the best CSAR training available in the world." The Fallon Range Training Complex offers a very robust electronic threat simulation augmented by a completely instrumented range. The system affords an outstanding real time threat presentation and mission debrief. Opposition included threat representative fighters, helicopters, and anti-air systems.

While the highlights of the exercise have varied from year to year, the focus has always remained on joint CSAR mission accomplishment and service interoperability issues. The inclusion of a predator UAV under tactical control of mission qualified personnel provided an abundant source of insight as to how these quickly proliferating assets will certainly affect the

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## WHIRLWIND TOURS ORIENTS DASD WITH RECOVERY MISSION

By LCDR William Doan and Maj Brenda Mangente (DPMO)

**"We shall unceasingly seek to... ensure proper resource and training for our recovery forces..."**

February 15, 2000 (NAS Fallon, NV) - Bob Jones stood on the rocky slope of Fallon



Training Range and watched intently as the survivor began his authentication and pick-up procedures. Today is not a normal day for the Deputy

Assistant Secretary of Defense for Prisoner of War and Missing Personnel Affairs, and me, LCDR Bill Doan, a DPMO personnel recovery policy advisor. Participants from all four US military services converged on the Nevada desert from February 8-18, 2000 for the annual Joint Combat Search and Rescue exercise DESERT RESCUE VIII, and Mr. Jones wanted to be a part of the entire ruckus.

Visits to the field are an integral part of DPMO's effort to provide effective policy oversight for the personnel recovery function. They are fundamental to our ability to ensure policies support the warfighter. As such, the representatives of DPMO needed to be here, witnessing the two joint Combat Search and Rescue (CSAR) Task Force events unfolding during the day.

R A D M Timothy Beard, Commander Naval Strike and Air Warfare Center (NSAWC), ensured DPMO's one-day trip was memorable.

Beginning with the pre-mission flight briefing for the first CSAR event, we were quickly immersed in the hustle of mission activities unfolding inside NSAWC's headquarters and presented on their digital display system. This was followed by briefings on NSAWC's missions and functions, EXERCISE DESERT RESCUE planning and exercise operations, and Navy CSAR capabilities. Helicopter Antisubmarine Squadron SIX then transported us to the field to observe the terminal phase of a CSAR mission.

Thirty minutes had passed since the drop-off, and in the distance, two US Navy HH-60H helicopters sped towards the survivor's location. They raced against aggressors to see who would take the survivor as the prize. Two Marine Corps AH-1 Cobra helicopters and two US Air

Force A-10 Warthogs protected the Task Force from a MI-24 HIND aggressor helicopter as the rescue helicopters approached the survivor. With the threat neutralized, we boarded the rescue aircraft with the survivor for the trip home and watched as the desert floor disappeared beneath our boots.

As we sat in the mission debrief with all the participants in the CSAR event, we quickly realized that the scene would not be as quiet, nor as easy in real-world operations. That's okay Practice more...train more...because the dedication and duty of those involved in making DESERT RESCUE VIII as realistic as possible will make all the difference.



**"...To account for those who are missing..."**

March 1, 2000 (NAS Brunswick, ME) — The aggressor roughly dragged a haggard, yet defiant student to a small clearing by the side of the road. A small, dilapidated shack and dying wood fire belied the serenity of the cozy, winter alcove. The aggressor began stripping the weary student of his pack and outer layer of clothing, demanding identification and his route to the area. The student answers neutrally, giving little information. Throwing a map to the ground with the student, the aggressor held the student's nose inches from the map and continued the stream of fierce questioning. DASD Jones, LCDR Bill Doan, and I, Major Brenda Mangente, watched the battle of wills before us between the two individuals. The backdrop of snow and sun in the Rangeley Training Area was a perfect day to observe the transition phase from evasion to resistance training. Sixty-two students would eventually pass through the forest of Rangeley into the hands of partisans and aggressors, and finish this final phase of their training in a test to reinforce the Code of Conduct.

CDR James Doherty, Officer in Charge of Fleet Aviation Specialized Operational Training Group, Atlantic Fleet (FASOTRAGRULANT) Detachment Brunswick, and his staff hosted us on a two-day orientation of the Navy's east coast SERE school. The first morning began with building a foundation for what we were about to observe, with CDR Doherty providing

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**DESERT RESCUE***(Continued from page 2)*

future of CSAR.

DESERT RESCUE is divided into two weeks. The first week is mission level training designed to provide an opportunity for element level training. One hundred seventy sorties were scheduled for component training - rotary wing rescore to gunnery. Additional briefs were provided on significant CSAR issues, service capabilities, and tactics. The second week included 20 exercise events scheduled for over 200 sorties exercising various levels of service integration at all threat levels. Inclement weather continued through the second week and resulted in a loss of half the scheduled event sorties, but failed to dampen the spirit of cooperation that resulted in some excellent planning coordination and lessons learned.

DESERT RESCUE training is very similar to the pre-deployment training provided to Navy air wings. The opportunity to provide DESERT RESCUE over the last decade has had immeasurable influence over the success of the Navy CSAR program. The occasion to work with other CSAR professionals like the A-10 community, who are arguably the best in the business, have erased many of the lines that existed between the services' CSAR programs prior to DESERT STORM. DESERT RESCUE and the many other joint training initiatives ensure a seamless transition should any one service be called on to support the rescue operations of another.

**DASD Orientation Trips***(Continued from page 2)*

command briefings on the FASOTRAGRULANT and the roles and mission of the Brunswick SERE School.

The second day's activities focused on field training in the Rangeley Training Area. Capture scenarios comprised our early morning schedule, in addition to a site orientation of the surrounding training facilities. Instructors and supporting staff provided behind-the-scene details on the curriculum, current operations, and on-going improvements to the program.



The afternoon and evening sessions remained at a high energy level with the resistance training phase. Observing the students undergo varying types of interrogation made for a sobering reminder of the school's purpose: to produce the best possible survivor and to return with honor.

We walk through the dimly lit resistance compound, and then enter the interrogation facility. We are greeted by a speaker blaring a foreign mantra. Wandering between cells, the DASD noted the varying degrees of defiance among this latest batch of students. We sit in on one session. Don't forget what they taught you back in class. Remember...keep faith... The student is hesitant, trying to figure out what information is good and bad, only thinking that she shouldn't give away too



much...or did she already? The look in her eyes said it all. Ah...she's learning.

***"...And do our utmost to bring every American home."***

March 24, 2000 (Brighton, UK) — Space Capabilities for Search and Rescue. Swedish Search and Rescue in the 21st Century. U.S. Centralized Management of Personnel Recovery. Over-the-Horizon Search and Rescue and Systems Integration. Topics such as these filled the two-day agenda for the Search and Rescue Conference 2000 held in Brighton, United Kingdom. Over 200 participants from 25 nations received briefings from both the civil and combat search and rescue (SAR) communities. Bob Jones led the second day of speakers by providing the opening remarks for combat search and rescue.

In his address, the DASD cited the



"collective task...to develop the most effective recovery capability possible..." as a primary goal for the conference members. Mr. Jones further elaborated by stressing affordable technology and adequate funding of the personnel recovery mission as two of the linchpins in the overall success of developing an integrated personnel recovery architecture.

More importantly, beyond hardware and organization, lies the dedication of people and partnerships within the coalition environment. Strengthening these alliances, forging new ones, and sustaining the mutual cooperation in

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**Personnel Recovery in a Coalition Environment**

*By Robert Mohan (IDA)*



*The Institute for Defense Analysis (IDA) is providing analytical support for the Defense POW and Missing Personnel Affairs Office (DPMO) in the assessment of personnel recovery efforts in a*

*coalition environment during Operations Other Than War (OOTW).*

IDA's objective is to provide independent analytical support to DPMO in identifying policy issues that improve a CINC's ability to execute personnel recovery missions in a coalition environment during operations other than war. IDA seeks to improve the overall effectiveness of personnel recovery missions in operations other than war with coalition partners by identifying and addressing policy issues.

IDA has made these preliminary findings:

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## DASD Orientation Trips

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technology and training was an effort that could not be overstated to the interna-



tional audience.

We knew this was no easy task. Many of the countries represented at the conference focused on further developing their civil SAR infrastructure, leaving few options for growth in combat SAR. All we could do was carry the torch and spread the message.

The DASD had to leave early to catch his 1400 flight back to the CONUS though he would've like to stay and chat when the Israeli, Saudi Arabia, and Singapore Air Force reps who eagerly requested more information regarding the U.S. personnel recovery and accounting programs and points-of-contact. Today, and the preceding days, were not normal days for us — and we loved it.



## PERSONNEL RECOVERY: SOF STYLE

By MAJ Paul A. Ott

Joint Readiness Training Center-Special Operations Forces



In January 2000, the Joint Readiness Training Center (JRTC) Special Operations Forces (SOF) conducted a personnel recovery mission in conjunction with the National Training Center Rotation. The rotational units were the 3d Battalion, 5th Special Forces Group (Airborne) and the 2d Battalion, 160th Special Operations Aviation Regiment (SOAR), both from Fort Campbell, Kentucky.

The personnel recovery mission supported 3/5th SFG(A) and 2/160th SOAR training objectives to conduct personnel recovery operations. Additionally, 3/5th SFG(A) asked to place one Special Forces Operational Detachment Alpha (SFODA) into evasion during their mission. This created the foundation for planning of the overall mission.

The JRTC SOF Plans section established the Joint Special Operations Task Force (JSOTF) Joint Operations Center (JOC) as well as the Special Operations Component (SOC) Rescue Coordination Center (RCC). SOF Plans Team 1, headed by MAJ Paul Ott as the J3, provided the nucleus of the JSOTF staff and the Special Operations Aviation Planner, CPT Jay Klaus led the Joint Special Operations Aviation Component (JSOAC) for the exercise. The goal for SOF Plans was to replicate a real-world theater personnel recovery plan and C2 architecture to the rotational units.

The Joint Personnel Recovery Agency provided two personnel, Mr. Lyle Moeller and Mr. Wolfgang Kaiser, to assist SOF Plans with developing the scenario and advising the rotational units to ensure they executed the mission in accordance with the latest personnel recovery doctrine. During the NTC rotation, January 9-21, 2000, 3/5th SFG(A) Forward Operating Base (FOB) 53 and 2/160th SOAR received missions to be prepared to conduct personnel recovery within a 24-hour notice. The units conducted multiple special operations missions, including Special Reconnaissance and Direct Action. The importance of the event escalated throughout the rotation as the ground battle began and they received multiple search and rescue incident reports.

On January 17, SFODA 574 completed their Direct Action mission at Yuma Proving Grounds, Arizona and moved to their exfiltration pick-up zone. As controlled by the scenario, the exfiltration aircraft did not arrive and SFODA 574 entered their evasion corridor after breaking contact with the professional trackers posing as the opposing forces. This incident gave the SOC RCC the requirement needed to task FOB 53 and 3/160th with recovering the isolated SFODA.

As the mission-planning agency for the recovery, LTC Gary Danley, the FOB Commander, isolated a SFODA to plan and rehearse the recovery with the MH-47 crews provided by MAJ Mills' B/3/160th SOAR. LTC Danley faced the realistic challenge of integrating multiple, joint assets into a personnel recovery task force. FOB 53, based at the Nevada Test Site, and the SOAR assets at Nellis Air Force Base further challenged the mission planning.

The force executed the recovery on the night of January 20. The recovery task force consisted of two MH-47 recovery platforms, one SFODA security force, two AV-8 Harriers providing RESCORT, one KC-10 refueler, and notional ABCCC (facilitated by a JRTC Special Operations Aviation Observer/Controller with SATCOM). The recovery of SFODA 574 was a success.

JRTC SOF Plans has conducted personnel recovery missions in the past, however, this was the first time they attempted to portray the SOC RCC and provide the rotational units the opportunity to operate as part of a complete recovery task force. The mission provided a valuable training event for all personnel involved. The lessons learned reinforced the need to conduct realistic, complex personnel recovery missions at the Combat Training Centers.

JRTC SOF Plans is interested in integrating multiple joint assets into personnel recovery missions for future rotations. For information concerning future SOF personnel recovery missions at JRTC and NTC, contact MAJ Paul Ott (DSN 863-8451) or CPT Jay Klaus (DSN 863-8456).

**“Forging the Warrior Spirit”**

## MISSION AREA ANALYSIS UPDATE

The Mission Area Analysis (MAA) for personnel recovery and accounting (see article in the Oct-Dec 99 issue) is well underway. The study team from ANSER has made information-gathering visits to CENTCOM, SCSOCOM, EUCOM, SOUTHCOM, and PACOM in conjunction with Personnel Recovery Council meetings to review personnel recovery plans and processes. Similar visits are planned to Headquarters U.S. Forces Korea. At the same time, study team members have been collecting data on theater recovery assets, their capabilities, and limitations. They have also participated in a Personnel Recovery Response Cell exercise, two Personnel Recovery Advisory Group meetings, and the Personnel Recovery Technical Working Group.

ANSER analysts have developed a draft activity model that depicts the various activities in the personnel accounting and recovery process and the resultant states. This model is an attempt to provide a collective perspective of DPMO, the Joint Personnel Recovery Agency, Joint Search and Rescue Centers, Combat Search and Rescue units, missing personnel, Joint Task Force-Full Accounting (JTF-FA), Central Identification Laboratory-Hawaii (CILHI), and the Armed Forces DNA Identification Laboratory (AFDIL). This model is being refined through continued information collection and by feedback from DPMO personnel and field agencies whose functions and missions are depicted.

In March, "Warfighter Accounting and Recovery" was accepted as a Joint Warfighter Capabilities Assessment (JWCA) topic, providing a formal process by which the Joint Staff and the Combatant Commands monitor the MAA and review its recommendations.

The next step in the MAA will be to assess personnel recovery capabilities and to identify deficiencies. This will lead to the formulation of recommendations to improve personnel recovery and accounting in DoD. The MAA is scheduled for completion by October 1, 2000.

## USJFCOM, JPRA HOST FIRST-EVER INTEL SUPPORT TO PERSONNEL RECOVERY CONFERENCE

US Joint Forces Command (USJFCOM) and the Joint Personnel Recovery Agency (JPRA) are hosting the first Intelligence Support to Personnel Recovery Conference, June 22-23, 2000 at the York River Club, Camp Peary Training and Conference Resource Center, near Williamsburg, Virginia. The intent of the conference is to gain intelligence community consensus, begin to define collaborative production responsibilities, and gain geographic CINC/SOCOM support for USJFCOM and JPRA initiatives to im-

prove intelligence support to the personnel recovery effort. Both J2 and J3 personnel recovery representatives from the commands are encouraged to attend.

**For more information contact:**

**MIKE MCMILLON**

**(703) 704-2219/DSN: 654-2219**

**E-mail: [mike.mcmillon@jptra.jfcom.mil](mailto:mike.mcmillon@jptra.jfcom.mil)**

**Web site: [hqjssa.inscom.army.smil.mil/events/200006/j2conf/index.htm](http://hqjssa.inscom.army.smil.mil/events/200006/j2conf/index.htm)**

## PERSONNEL RECOVERY MISSION SOFTWARE:

### Closing the Loop

*By Ric Fontaine*

*Joint Personnel Recovery Agency*

The Personnel Recovery Mission Software (PRMS) Advanced Concepts Technology Demonstration (ACTD) recently completed the first of two military utility assessments during Exercise NORTHERN EDGE in Alaska, sponsored by USPACOM. The test was highly successful and received high praise from the user community.

The primary utility of PRMS will be to expand the capabilities of existing Joint Search and Rescue Centers (JSRCs) and enable them to support the newly mandated personnel recovery responsibilities. The JSRC software will enable development of new operational concepts for expanded personnel recovery operations, and will further enable the refinement of combat operational concepts that directly and indirectly support joint and combined personnel recovery operations.

Finally, the application of new telecommunications and information systems technologies will enable the JSRC PRMS to conduct personnel recovery in a variety of configurations, including split base operations, JSRC afloat, JSRC airborne, and JSRC deployed.

PRMS is based on a Commercial Off-The-Shelf (COTS) crisis management software application and operates on a Windows NT platform compliant with the Defense Information Infrastructure (DII) Common Operating Environment (COE). The COTS application consists of five

integrated components: a relational database management system, an e-mail messaging and tasking component, a communications interface, a chemical plume modeling capability, and a mapping capability. Architecturally, the application operates in three modes: a stand-alone mode (using a phone line or satellite link for communications); a client/server mode (using a LAN for communications); and a web-based mode (using a TCP/IP network for communications). This range of architectures supports the disadvantaged user, the fixed-base user, and split-base operations.

The unique feature of this COTS application is that it provides a "tailorable" front-end for visualizing particular processes. For personnel recovery, this front-end has been tailored to provide users point-and-click guidance through an expert knowledge base of the personnel recovery process. This includes directing users to specific Secret Internet Protocol Router Network (SIPRNET) web sites or Global Command and Control System (GCCS)

applications as appropriate for a particular personnel recovery phase.

Another key feature of the PRMS is its reachback capability to national level information available through the Joint Personnel Recovery Agency (JPRA) and the Defense Shared Data Environment (SHADE) program. Advanced technologies for integration include UAV imagery, passive location, Isolated Personnel Report (ISOPREP) database,

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## Personnel Recovery Software

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Evasion Plan of Action (EPA) integration, personnel recovery-related modeling (e.g., parachute drift, sea-surface drift, survival time), satellite-based radios and other useful features.

In addition to the core COTS software, the database structure includes:

- Web-based front-end ISOPREP for units to complete upon personnel in-processing. Information to be stored in a worldwide database at JPRA (with theater backup) and hot-linked to other applications.
- Web-based front-end EPA form for personnel to complete during mission planning. Information to be stored in a worldwide database at JSSA (with theater backup) and hot-linked to other applications.
- Access to national and theater-specific Survival, Evasion, Resistance, and Escape (SERE) products.
- Worldwide database to track SERE and personnel recovery-specific training
- Parachute drift, sea surface drift, search probability, chemical pluming, survivability and search

probability models.

- Force protection and counter-terrorism modules.
- Secure Information Releasability Environment (SIREN) to address release of classified information during coalition warfare.
- Aircraft and personal survival equipment interoperability matrix.
- Area survival database.
- Access to satellite coverage data (Satellite Tool Kit).
- Satellite-based communications architectures.

The goal of the Exercise NORTHERN EDGE assessment was to operate within a scenario that would engage the software to the maximum extent. To do this, the exercise avoided excessive pre-scripting of personnel recovery events, allowed as much free play as possible, and contained nine personnel recovery events to accurately assess the PRMS suite.

There were three items the PACOM user community thought worked particularly well with PRMS during the exercise: the electronic ISOPREP and EPA database, system reliability, and software feedback. The ISOPREP and EPA databases greatly increased the speed with which the JSRC was able to access and disseminate this information. Retrieving an individual's ISOPREP and EPA has always been a time-consuming effort. The current procedure, without PRMS, requires the JSRC to contact the individual's home unit and have them secure fax the

information to the JSRC. This process can take up to one hour, depending on personnel availability and secure fax transmission rates. Through the use of the PRMS, this process was reduced to mere seconds. Additionally, the improved management functions embedded in PRMS allow the controllers to monitor release and compromise of data, transmit email messages via SIPRNET, and move time critical information much faster.

The reliability of the PRMS during the exercise was exceptional with no network or SIPRNET failures during the ten-day exercise. Finally, the exercise gave the controllers hands-on exposure to the software and the opportunity to provide user feedback to the developers.

A final assessment will be conducted at Exercise Internal Look 01, sponsored by USCENCOM, during the November 2000 timeframe. The goal of this exercise is to operate within a scenario that will engage the software to the maximum extent. An additional goal of this exercise is to include Rescue Coordination Centers (RCCs) through a distributed architecture as part of the exercise play. This will allow the evaluation of PRMS for supporting both JSRCs and RCCs and the interactions between both.



## Coalition Study

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1. There is a complete lack of an accepted taxonomy for the "personnel recovery in a coalition environment" mission area. (Even the mission is undefined). The lack of a common language at times made discussion of issues challenging.

2. The consensus among the warfighters is that combined training, particularly exercises with our coalition partners, is the best solution to our problems. Despite this, emphasis on coalition training runs a distant third to Service and Joint training.

Some theaters emphasize civil search and rescue (PACOM, SOUTHCOM), while others emphasize combat search and rescue (EUCOM, CENTCOM), but no theater weights each type equally. Limited resources force them to choose one or the other. There are no easy solutions.

For personnel recovery in a coalition environment, there two leading challenges:

- Lack of a common 'language' (e.g., terminology, acronyms, brevity codes)
- Releasability of classified information within the coalition

These problems highlight a theme in coalition interoperability: "(It) mirrors our Joint and interagency

interoperability problems." Solving the Joint and interagency problems within the U.S. personnel recovery community serves two purposes. It can establish the perception within coalition forces that the U.S. "has its own house in order." Additionally, it can provide a roadmap to establishing coalition interoperability.

The combatant commands will readily accept changes in DoD personnel recovery policy that promote or improve training with our coalition partners.

There are two aspects to the training issue:

- Lack of opportunities for personnel recovery forces to exercise as a coalition in preparation for contingency operations
- Disparity between levels of training in U.S. and coalition personnel recovery forces, including high-risk-of-capture personnel

Solutions proposed from the field:

- In-theater CSAR exercises hosted by US for coalition recovery

forces

- Opportunities for coalition personnel recovery forces at US Exercises & Schools (e.g. Red Flag, Unified Endeavor, Command and Control Warrior School, Joint Personnel Recovery Agency Personnel Recovery 101/301 Courses)
- Exchange visits to coalition personnel recovery units from US personnel recovery forces in-theater

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## Coalition Study

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- In-theater survival, evasion, resistance, and escape training provided by US mobile training teams to coalition HRC personnel.

IDA has identified a few key issues that impact US Personnel Recovery operations in a coalition environment:

- Should it be DoD Policy to establish and maintain a Theater SAR Alliance as an aspect of theater engagement?
- Should it be DoD Policy to make US forces responsible for the combat recovery of coalition personnel?
- Should it be DoD Policy to permit coalition forces to recover US personnel in



combat?

IDA is studying the costs and benefits of both implementing and not implementing policies such as these. IDA is soliciting inputs on these issues from the Personnel Recovery community.

IDA Points of Contact:

Lt Gen Devol "Rock" Brett (USAF, Ret): 703-780-0025, RockBrett@mindspring.com  
 Mr. Bob Mohan: 702-652-8579  
 Rmohan@ida.org  
 Dr. Michael Burlein: 703-845-2420  
 Mburlein@ida.org  
 Dr. Anil Joglekar: 703-845-2343  
 Ajogleka@ida.org  
 Mr. Lawrence Stucki: 703-845-2050  
 Lstucki@ida.org

## New DoD Conference Format

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Personnel Recovery Agency; 5) initiation of a personnel recovery Advanced Concept Technology Demonstration; 6) and many other significant accomplishments. More importantly, however, personnel recovery has become



an issue of much greater priority and visibility amongst the senior DoD and national leadership.

As in the past, the primary goal of this year's conference is to build upon the successes of previous conferences and continue increasing the awareness of personnel recovery requirements. Our objective is to stimulate an exchange of ideas that will frame an aggressive DoD strategy to take personnel recovery into the next century. Conference participants will examine policy level personnel recovery issues, discuss their current status, and find solutions or recommend courses of action for those requiring resolution at

the DoD level.

Attendance and active participation by key members of the personnel recovery community are crucial to a successful DoD personnel recovery program. In addition to inviting key members of DoD leadership, DPMO will invite intelligence community leaders, senior officials from the inter-agency community, and industry representatives. Additionally, and for the first time, we are opening participation to our allied and coalition partners. Unlike in previous years where the physical plant of the conference location limited the number of participants, the Hyatt will be able to accommodate as many participants as wish to attend.

DPMO has developed a draft agenda for consideration by the personnel recovery community (see facing page). If your office would like to



suggest changes to the proposed agenda, present workshop topics, or suggest possible speakers, please notify DPMO of your desires not later than July 31, 2000. Keep in mind, however, that there is a limited amount



of time for presentations, presentations should focus on policy level issues, and we cannot cover everything.

Pre-registration will occur entirely on-line through the NDIA home page. We encourage you to visit the NDIA web site and provide them your name and address. NDIA will in turn provide you information on the conference and details for registration. Please advise as soon as possible if you plan to attend.

DPMO POCs are:

Maj Mangente [(703) 602-2202, x213  
 mangenteb@osd.pentagon.mil]  
 Maj Gilk [(703) 602-2202, x259,  
 gilkc@osd.pentagon.mil]  
 LCDR Bill Doan [(703) 602-2202,  
 x215, doanw@osd.pentagon.mil]

(DPMO's DSN prefix is 332.)

## CONFERENCE WEB SITES:

<http://www.dtic.mil/dpmo/pr/>

<http://register.ndia.org/interview/register.ndia?~Brochure~1040>

**MONDAY, 22 JANUARY 2001**

<b>TIME</b>	<b>EVENT</b>	<b>SPEAKER</b>	<b>LOCATION</b>
0630-0815	Registration		Hotel Lobby
0830-0845	Plenary Session #1A Welcoming Remarks	DASD (POW/Missing Personnel Affairs)	Hotel
0845-0915	Plenary Session #1B Keynote Address	TBD	Hotel
0915-1010	Plenary Session #2 DPMO Update of Issues	DPMO	Hotel
1010-1030	Break—Tour Exhibit Hall		Hotel
1030-1230	Panel Discussions		Hotel
	Panel A	Personnel Recovery in a Coalition Environment (EUCOM & CENTCOM) CINCEUR (NATO) CINCCENT (SWA)	Hotel
	Panel B	Search & Rescue as a Means of Theater Engagement Commandant, USCG CINCPAC	Hotel
	Panel C	Roles of Special Operations Forces and Conventional Air Forces in Recovery Operations Commanders of AF-SOC, ACC, USAJFKSWC, & JSOC	Hotel
	Panel D	DoD Technology Requirements for Personnel Recovery into the Future USD(AT&L), ASD(C3I)	Hotel
	Panel E	Classified panel if necessary	ANSER
1200-1330	LUNCH		Hotel
1230-1530	VIP Luncheon & Executive Workshop General policy-level discussions (By invitation only)	USD(P)	Hotel
1330-1700	Workshops		
	Workshop A:	Personnel Recovery in a Coalition Environment	Hotel
	Workshop B:	TBD	Hotel
	Workshop C:	TBD	Hotel
	Workshop D:	Current & Future Space Technologies for Personnel Recovery (Facilitator: Office of SAR, USCG)	Hotel
	Workshop E:	Acquisition & Technology	Hotel
	Workshop G:	Classified Workshop(s) if necessary	ANSER
1730-1930	NO-HOST COCKTAIL MIXER		Hotel



**TUESDAY, 23 JANUARY 2001**

TIME	EVENT	SPEAKER	LOCATION
0830-0900	Plenary Session #3	CINCFJCOM	Hotel
0900-0930	Plenary Session #4	TBD	Hotel
0930-1000	Break- Tour Exhibit Hall N/A		Hotel
1000-1200	Panel Discussions		Hotel
	Panel F	Interagency Response to a Personnel Recovery Incident	DoS, DEA, FBI, SOUTHCOM
	Panel G	Personnel Recovery Across the Spectrum of Conflict	7AF Cdr, Cdr PACAF, Cdr CENTAF, MG Short
	Panel H	Training the Force	USJFCOM, NAS Fallon, Nellis AFB, JRTC, NTC, Allies
	Panel I	Industry Solutions to Personnel Recovery Challenges into the Future	Facilitator: NDIA/ANSER
	Panel J	Classified Panel (if necessary)	ANSER
1200-1330	LUNCH		Hotel
1330-1700	Workshops		Hotel
	Workshop H:	Personnel Recovery in a Coalition Environment	Hotel
	Workshop I:	TBD	Hotel
	Workshop J:	TBD	Hotel
	Workshop K:	TBD	Hotel
	Workshop L:	Acquisition & Technology	Hotel
	Workshop M:	Classified Workshop(s) if necessary	ANSER
1730-1930	NO-HOST COCKTAIL MIXER		Hotel

**WEDNESDAY, 24 JANUARY 2001**

0830-0930	Plenary Session #3: Emerging Technologies Supporting Personnel Recovery	Hotel
0930-1000	BREAK	Hotel
1000-1200	Plenary Session #4: Back-Brief of Issues	Hotel
1200-1230	Closing Remarks: TBD	Hotel

## Calendar of Events

### SERE Director's Conference

Camp MacKall, NC  
(10-12 May)

### COBRA GOLD

Bangkok, TH  
(14-20 May)

### USPACOM PR Council

Hickam AFB, HI  
(18-20 May)

### USCENTCOM PR COUNCIL

Shaw AFB, SC  
(23-24 May)

### BALKANS CAOC EXERCISE

Vicenza, IT  
(1-3 Jun)



### NATO Clean Hunter

Various Locations  
(4-16 Jun)

### USCG SAR CHIEF'S CONFERENCE

San Diego, CA  
(10-13 Jul)

### COPE THUNDER

Elmendorf AFB &  
Eielson AFB, AK  
(TBD)

### USFK/7AF PR Council

Osan AB, SKOR  
(24-30 Jul)

### USJFCOM/JPRA INTEL SUPPORT TO PERSONNEL RECOVERY CONFERENCE

Camp Perry, VA  
(22-23 Jun)

## DPMO POINTS OF CONTACT

Commercial fax number:

(703) 602-1890/DSN Prefix - 332

Unclassified web page address:

<http://www.dtic.mil/dpmo/>

SIPRNET address:

<http://peacock.policy.osd.pentagon.smil.mil:8080/dpmo/>

NAME	DUTY POSITION	COMMERCIAL TELEPHONE	UNCLASSIFIED E - MAIL	SIPRNET E - MAIL
COL Mel Richmond	Director of Operations	(703) 602-1244	richmondm@osd.pentagon.mil	richmondm@policy.osd.pentagon.smil.mil
LCDR Bill Doan	Personnel Recovery Policy Advisor	(703) 602-2202 ext 215	doanw@osd.pentagon.mil	doanw@policy.osd.pentagon.smil.mil
Maj Clair Gilk	Personnel Recovery Policy Advisor	(703) 602-2202 ext 259	gilkc@osd.pentagon.mil	gilkc@policy.osd.pentagon.smil.mil
Maj Brenda Mangente	Personnel Recovery Policy Advisor	(703) 602-2202 ext 213	mangenteb@osd.pentagon.mil	mangenteb@policy.osd.pentagon.smil.mil
Mr. Fred Geisler	Intelligence Support to Personnel	(703) 602-2202 ext 256	geislerf@osd.pentagon.mil	geislerf@policy.osd.pentagon.smil.mil
Mr. Jay Basham	Senior Intelligence Officer	(703) 602-2202 ext 232	bashamj@osd.pentagon.mil	bashamj@policy.osd.pentagon.smil.mil